English

for the Islamic State

BOOK FOUR

Primary Printing

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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الحمدُ للهِ معزِّ الإسلام بنصره، ومُذلِّ الشركِ بقهره، ومصرِّف الأمور بأمره، ومستدرجِ الكافرين بمكره، الذي قدّر الأيام دولاً بعدله، وجعل العاقبةَ للمتقينَ بفضلِه، والصلاةُ والسلام على من أعلى اللهُ منارَ الإسلام بسيفِه.

أما بعد:

فإنه بفضل الله تعالى، وحسن توفيقه تدخل الدولة الإسلامية اليوم عهداً جديداً، وذلك من خلال وضعها اللبنة الأولى في صرح التعليم الإسلامي القائم على منهج الكتاب، وعلى هدي النبوّة وبفهم السلف الصالح والرعيل الأول لها، وبرؤيةٍ صافية لا شرقيّة ولا غربيّة، ولكن قرآنية نبوية بعيداً عن الأهواء والأباطيل وأضاليل دُعاة الاشتراكية الشرقيّة، أو الرأسمالية الغربيّة، أو سماسرة الأحزاب والمناهج المنحرفة في شتّى أصقاع الأرض، وبعدما تركت هذه الوافدات الكفرية وتلك الانحرافات البدعية أثرها الواضح في أبناء الأمة الإسلامية، نهضت دولة الخلافة -بتوفيق الله تعالى- بأعباء ردّهم إلى جادّة التوحيد الزاكية ورحبة الإسلام الواسعة تحت راية الخلافة الراشدة ودوحتها الوارفة بعدما اجتالتهم الشياطين عنها إلى وهدات الجاهلية وشعابها المهلكة.

وهي اليوم إذ تُقدم على هذه الخطوة من خلال منهجها الجديد والذي لم تدخر وسعاً في اتّباع خطى السلف الصالح في إعداده، حرصاً منها على أن يأتي موافقاً للكتاب والسنة مستمداً مادته منهما لا يحيد عنهما ولا يعدل بهما، في زمن كثُرَ فيه تحريف المنحرفين، وتزييف المبطلين، وجفاء المعطلين، وغلوا الغالين.

ولقد كانت كتابة هذه المناهج خطوة على الطريق ولبنة من لبنات بناء صرح الخلافة وهذا الذي كُتِب هو جهد المُقِل فإن أصبنا فمن الله وإن اخطأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان والله ورسوله منه بريء ونحن نقبل نصيحة وتسديد كل محِب وكما قال الشاعِر:

وإن تجد عيباً فسُدَّ الخللا قد جلَّ من لا عيب فيه وعلا

(وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله ربِّ العالمين)

English for the Islamic State

Book Four / First Course

No.	Unit	Grammar	Language Skills
1-	Emigration	Past simple	Listening/Reading/Speaking Writing
2-	Caliphs	Past simple/Past continuous	Listening/Reading/Speaking Writing
3-	Help!	Present continuous/ Simple present perfect	Listening/Speaking/Writing
4-	Colours	Imperative/Demonstration Comparative degree	Listening/Reading/Writing
5-	An Islamic Story	Past simple/past perfect	Reading/Writing
6-	Revision	Revision	------------

Unit One

Immigration

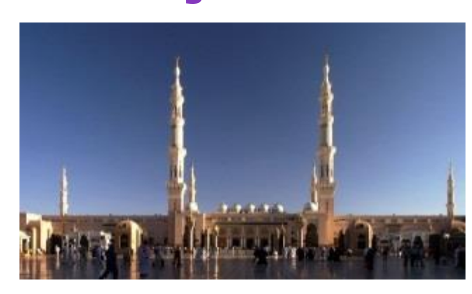
Lesson 1	What did Ali do on Friday?
Lesson 2	My Parents' Present
Lesson 3	A Great Muslim Leader
Lesson 4	Emigration (Hijrah)
Lesson 5	Test Yourself

Lesson 1

الأهداف

✓ أن يميـز الـطـالـب بين الأفعـال القياسية و غير القياسية

What did Ali do on Friday?



1- Before you start.

- While listening to Ali, look at the table below and tick (√) the things that he did yesterday.
- What day was it?

Yesterday was Friday, so I got up early and went to Umar's Masjid and prayed al-Fajr. Then I returned home and had breakfast. Later I went to the supermarket to do shopping. I bought some tea, some milk and fruit. At 11:30, I went back to Umar's masjid, where I listened to the Friday sermon and prayed. In the evening, I visited my grandparents and had a good time with them. At night, I recited some verses from the Glorious Quran and did my homework. It was 10:15 when I went to bed.

☐ got up early	☐ visited his grandfather
☐ prayed alfajr	☐ had a simple breakfast
☐ went shopping	☐ bought tea, milk
☐ watched TV	☐ listened to the Friday sermon
☐ visited his grandparents	☐ cleaned the house
☐ cooked a meal	☐ bought some clothes
☐ recited verses	

- Tell the class what Ali did yesterday.

Example:

- He got up early
- He went to Umar's Masjid and prayed alfajr.

2- Underline the things in the list 1 that you did last Friday. Tell a partner.

Example

I got up………… and went to……………. .

3- Write the past form of the regular /irregular verbs below:

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
play	played	get	got
live	…………	have	…………
want	…………	go	…………
start	…………	take	…………
work	…………	see	………….
		begin	…………

4- Telling stories.

Complete the sentences with past simple verbs taken from 3.

Yesterday I[1]<u>played</u> football with Ahmad's team. Then I [2]……….. for shopping. In a clothes shop, I [3]………… an attractive Qandahari. It wasn't expensive, so I[4] ……….. it. Then it [5] ………. to rain, so I [6] ……. on a bus and ……….. home.

Grammer

We use the past simple for actions which started and finished in the past, completed actions. Often the time is mentioned as yesterday, -ago, in 1950, last Friday/week/month/summer

Assignment:

Write a short paragraph about the things you did yesterday. Follow the example in 1.

Lesson 2

الأهداف

✓ ان يميز الطالب صيغة الماضي البسيط في حالات الاثبات والنفي والاستفهام

My Parents' Present

1- Before you start

- Do you have a laptop?
- What do you do if you have a laptop?



2- Listen to the key words and then check their meaning:

useful	right	essays	receive	research	unfortunately	data

3- Read the text and try to underline the key words.

When I got accepted into a medical school, my parents bought me a laptop as a present. They thought it would be useful for my studies and they were right. I wrote many essays, sent and received e-mails, searched for data and so on.

In fact, I did many research projects and saved them in my laptop. Unfortunately, my little brother broke it and I lost all the data in it.

Grammar

The form of regular and irregular verbs in the past:-

a. Affirmative

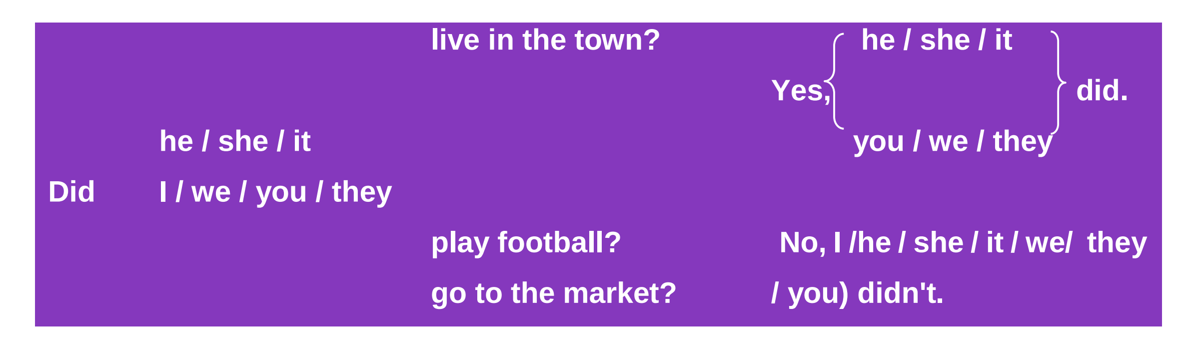
I / He / She / It	Lived	in the town in 1980s.
You / We / They	studied	hard yesterday.

	went	to the library an hour ago.

b. Negative

He / She / It	didn't	live in the village.
I / We / They / You		play football. go to the market.

c. Question



		live in the town?	Yes, (he / she / it / you / we / they) did.
Did	he / she / it I / we / you / they	play football?	No, I /he / she / it / we/ they / you) didn't.
		go to the market?	

We add"-ed" to the base form of most regular verbs to change them to past tense.

I work I worked

We add -d to regular verbs ending in "-e".

I like I liked

Verbs ending in consonants + "y" drop the -y and add- "ied".

I study- I studied.

Verbs ending in consonants preceded by a vowel; double the consonant and add "–ed".

stop stopped

4- Work in pairs.

Say a verb in its base form. Your partner puts it in a meaningful sentence in the past.

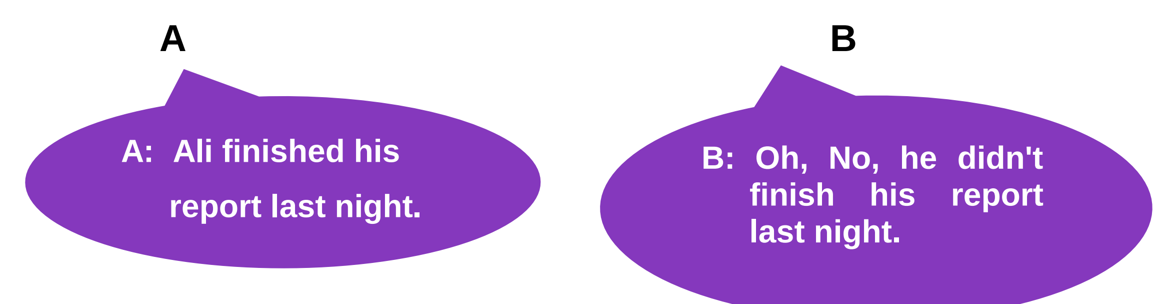
Example:

A: meet

B: I met a brave fighter in the battle.

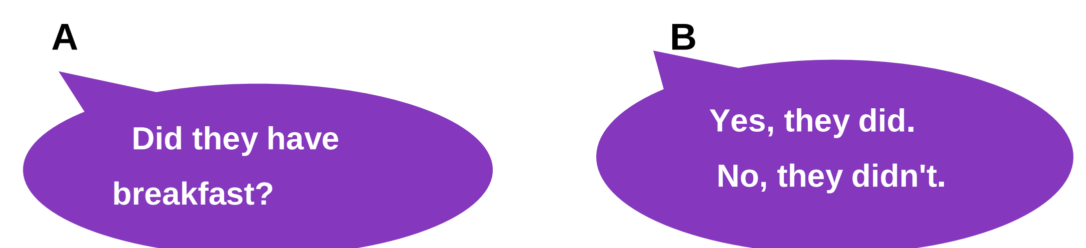
5- Work in pairs. Say a sentence in the past and your partner changes it to negative.

Example:



6- In pairs ask and answer (Yes, No,) questions

Example:



Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about things you did last week.

Example:

Last week, I went to the zoo and took a lot of photos of some animals.

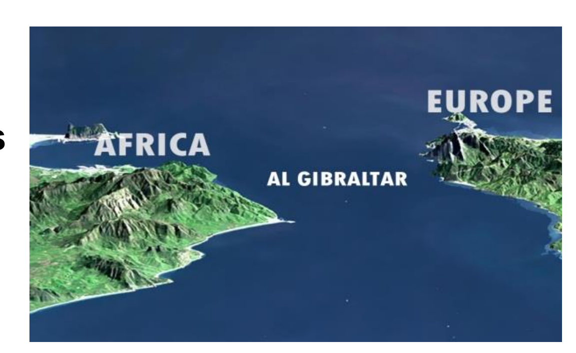
Lesson 3

الأهداف: أن يقرأ الطالب
✓ عن شخصية إسلامية
✓ وأن يميز استعمال (verb to be)
في الماضي البسيط

A Great Muslim Leader

1- Before you start.

- Do you know great Muslims leaders?
- Name some of them.
- Tell the class what they did.



2- Listen to the key words and try to find their meaning:

leader	army	across	strait	brave	conquered	capital

3- Now read the text.

Taariq Ibn Ziyaad was an Islamic leader. He led the Islamic armies across the Strait of Gibraltar. Tariq and his troops were very brave. They conquered Toledo which was the capital of Andalusia, which is called Spain nowadays. Muslims ruled Andalusia for more than eight centuries.

What do we call the underlined verbs in the text?

The two past forms of the verb to be are:

- was
- were

Grammar

Verb to be (was/were)

Short answer

Yes, (I/ he/ he/ it) was.

No, (I/ she/ he/ it) wasn't.

Yes, (they/ we/ you) were.

No, (they/ we/ you) weren't.

Affirmative

I/ he/ she/ it + was ………..

They/ we/ you + were ………

Negative

I/ She/ He/ It + wasn't ……..

You/ They/ We + weren't ……….

Question

Was + he/ she/ it + I ………?

Were + they/ you/ we + ………:?

Was	I /he / she / it	at Ali's wedding party yesterday?
Were	we / you / they	

4- Practice

-What day was it yesterday?

-It was……….

-What was the previous month?

-It was ………………..

-Where were you yesterday?

-I was in/at……………….

5- Talk about yourself.

- Ask and answer questions with a partner.

Where were you………?

- at eight o'clock this morning.
- at this time yesterday.
- at ten o'clock last night.

6- Listen and complete Ali and Salmaan conversation using (was×7 were×2 wasn't weren't)

A: ………..you at Ali's wedding party last Thursday?

S: Yes, I ……………

A: ……….it good?

S: Well, it ……………… OK.

A: ………….there many people at the wedding?

S: No, there……….

A: …………. my cousin, Ahmad there?

S: No, he ……………. . And where ……….. he?

A: He ……………. at Yoosuf's wedding party. It ……….. brilliant.

- Speaking

7- Listen to the dialogue then act out similar dialogues in pairs using the prompts below.

A- How was your holiday?

B- It was fantastic/ boring.

A- Was the weather good?

B- Yes, it was/ No, it wasn't. It was awful.

-the football match / fantastic.

the tickets / cheap?

-your maths exam / awful

the questions / difficult?

Assignment:

Complete with (was / wasn't / were×4 / weren't)

a. I…………..angry because they………..early.
b. …………the weather good when you………..on holiday?
c. They……….able to come because they ………… so busy.
d. Did you go out last night or………….you too tired?

Lesson 4

الأهداف
✓ أن يميز الطالب بعض المفردات عن الهجرة
✓ أن يصيغ الطالب أسئلة إستفهامية فى الزمن الماضى

Immigration (Hijrah)

1- Before you start

IMMIGRATION

Try to guess

a. In which direction did Islam spread first?

b. What is the difference between Hijrah Calendar (AH)? And Gregorian Calendar?

2- Listen to the key words and try to find their meaning.

3- Read the text and choose a title from the box below.

order	companions	support	shelter	took place
establish	emigrants	helpers	calendar	

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) ordered his companions to migrate to Yathrib where they found support and shelter. Later, he set out for Yathrib.

The Islamic Calendar started when the migration (Hijrah) took place in 622 AD. Moreover, Yathrib was named Al-madeenah. There, the Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon

him) established brotherhood between the emigrants and helpers and had them live together as brothers.

a. The life in al-madeenah
b. The starting of the Islamic Calendar.

4- Are the following sentences True or False?

a. The Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companions migrated to Makkah. (   )
b. The Prophet's companions migrated after the Prophet (Peace be upon him). (   )
c. The migration took place in 600 AD. (   )
d. The Prophet (peace be upon him) established brotherhood between immigrants and helpers.

5- Match the words in list B (a-f) with their definitions in list A (1-5).

List B

a. The helpers
b. The emigrants
c. Yathrib
d. The unbelievers
e. The Prophet (peace be upon him)

List A

1- is the person who receives a message from Allah.

2- are the people who migrated from Makkah to al-madeenah.

3- are the people who supported the Prophet.

4- are the people who didn't believe in the Prophet and his message.

5- was named al-Madeenah.

Assignment:

- Make questions from the sentences below.
  a. The Prophet chose Yathrib for migration. (Why)
  b. The migration took place in 622 AD. (When)
  c. The Prophet established brotherhood between immigrants and helpers. (What)
  d. The immigrants and the helperslived in peace in al-madeenah. (How)
- Answer the following questions.
  a. To where did the Prophet (peace be upon him) order his companions to migrate? Why?
  b. Did the Prophet (peace be upon him) set out for Yathrib before or after his companions?
  c. When did the migration (Hijrah) take place?
  d. When did the Islamic Calendar start?
  e. What did the Prophet (peace be upon him) do in al-madeenah?

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ أن يـراجـع الـطـالـب دروس الـوحـدة الأولى

Test yourself

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in list A with their meaning in list B

A	B
a. discover	1. start a journey
b. take place	2. find out
c. shelter	3. a place to live in
d. establish	4. happen
e. set out	5. to start a system

2- Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below:

{very tired   broken down   took off   fell down }

a. It was warm, so I…………my coat.

b. I was…………….., so I went to bed early.

c. He …………..the stairs this morning and broke his leg.

d. His old car has…………….again.

Grammar

3- Complete the text with verbs in the past simple

Last summer, I ………. (go) to Makkah with my parents. We ………. (stay) there for two weeks. I………. (not like) the hotel because it ………. (be) too far away from al-Haram. I………. (do) different things; fasting, doing tawaaf, reciting the Glorious Quran . We ………. (meet) lots of young people there. At night we

………. (eat) at small restaurants. On the last day, we ……… (go) shopping and ………. (visit) al-Haram. I ……… (take) lots of photos.

4- Make questions for the underlined words; make use of questions words in the box below.

(How old) (What) (How many) (When)
(How far) (Where) (How much) (How long)

Example:

- She was <u>13 years old</u> last year.
- How old was she last year?

a. A lot of fighters came from <u>Russia</u>.

b. She looked after the wounded fighters <u>this morning</u>.

c. He drank <u>two</u> cups of tea.

d. He has got a <u>lot of</u> dynamite.

e. Ahmad broke <u>the window</u>.

f. They trained <u>for two hours</u>.

g. It's <u>400 Kilometers</u> from Mosul to Baghdad.

Listening and speaking

5- Listen and complete:

Ali: <u>Did</u> you <u>have</u> a nice Friday?

Ahmad: Yes, I did. Thanks.

Ali: What…………you do yesterday?

Ahmad: Well, I got up early and………….
al-Fajr <u>in</u> Baker's Masjid.



Ali: ……….. you ……… up early on Friday?

Ahmad: **Yes, it was such a lovely day.**

Ali: Where did you ………?

Ahmad: **In al-masjid al-Kabeer in the city centre.**

Reading

6- Complete

1- The Prophet and his companions chose Yathrib where they found……….

2- The Migration took place in ……….

3- Islam unified the emigrants and ……….

Writing

Assignment:

Complete Ali's blog with the correct simple past form of the verbs in brackets.

On Monday, my friend and I went shopping (go) at Family Mall. I …………. (look for) some Qandahari fashion, but I ………. (not / find) good ones. On Tuesday, I ……….. (surf) the Internet for DVDs of the Islamic State. I………… (not / exercise) every day last week, but I ………… (exercise) on Tuesday and Thursday.

On Friday, I …….. (attend) the Friday prayer in al-masjid Al-Kabeer and ……….. (have) lunch with my nephew, Hishaam.

Vocabulary

AH = after Hijra	ما بعد الهجرة
direction (n.)	إتجاه
discover (v.)	يكتشف
data (n.)	بيانات
emigration (n.)	هجرة
companions (n.)	أصحاب
leader (n.)	قائد
receive (n.)	يستلم
regular (adj.)	قياسي
irregular (adj.)	غير قياسي
research (n.)	بحث
spread (v.)	ينتشر
strait (n.)	مضيق
take place (v.)	يحدث
useful (adj.)	مفيد

Unit Two

Caliphs

Lesson 1	The Rightly Guided Caliphs
Lesson 2	The Second Caliph
Lesson 3	The Twins
Lesson 4	Someone has spilled everything!
Lesson 5	Test yourself

Lesson 1

الأهداف: أن يميز الطالب
✓ مفردات عن الخلفاء الراشدين
✓ أن يجيب عن أسئلة الدرس

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

1- Before you start

A. Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

rightly-guided	companions	righteous	strove
justice	treatment	merciful	era

B. Answer the following questions making use of the key words in the box:

2- What do we call the people who ruled after the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him)?

3- Who were the rightly-guided caliphs?

a ………. b ……….. c ……... d ………

4- Listen and read.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

The Caliphs who followed the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) were called "The Rightly Guided Caliphs". They were Aboo Bakr, mar, Uthman, and Ali. The four were among the Prophet's earliest and closest companions. They lived simple and righteous lives and strove hard for Islam. Their ruling was an ideal example of Islam's justice. Their treatment of people was

so kind and merciful that no one suffered from injustice during their rule.

5- Read the text again and check your answers to B.

Grammar

6- Time expressions in the past.



-Wh-questions in the past simple when/where/



7- Work in pairs. Think of important events in history. When / Where did they happen? Make a list, and then ask your partner.

Example:

A: When did the Battle of Badr take place?

B: It took place on the 17th of Ramadaan, in the 2nd year AD.

A: Where did it happen?

B: At Badr Wells.

Assignment:

Work with a partner. Ask and answer using when and where.

Example: A: When did you last help an orphan?

B: Last week.

- **have a holiday**
- **watch DVDs of the Islamic State**
- **go shopping**
- **take a photograph**

Write something you learned about your partner.

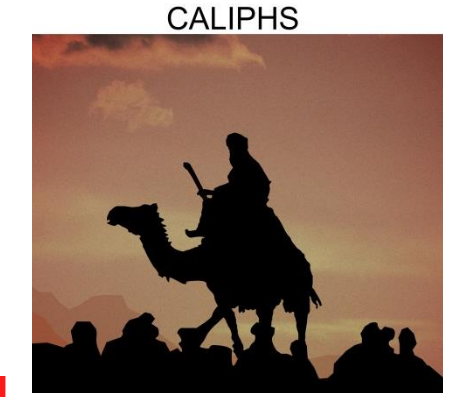
Example: He/she had a holiday last August and went to Makkah.

Lesson 2

الأهداف
✓ ان يقرأ الطالب نص إسلامي
✓ أن يحفظ مفردات جديدة
✓ أن يســتـخـدم زمـن المـاضي المستمر في كل الحالات

The Second Caliph

CALIPHS



1- Before you start

a. Who is the second Caliph?

b. What is his surname or last name?

2- Listen to the key words and

differentiate	falsehood	accurately	opinion
attitude	correspond		

check their meaning:

3- Try to match the key words with their meaning in the list below:

1. idea 2. agreed 3. viewpoint

5. precisely 6. separate 7. untrue

- Check your answers with your partner.

4- Read the text.

The Second Caliph "Umar Bin Al-Khattab"

Thirteen years after (Aam al-Feel), the Year of Elephant, the second rightly-guided Caliph, Umar Bin Al-Khattab was born in

Makkah. His family tree relates to the Prophet's by his grandfather K'ab Bin Lua'y Al-Qurayshi. His nick name or last name is (Aboo Hafs).

He was guided to Islam after the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) prayed to Almighty Allah to guide one of the two Umars; Umar Bin Al-Khattab or Umro Bin Hisham. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was very pleased when Umar Bin Al-Khattab declared his Islam.

Umar could differentiate between the truth and falsehood. He followed the Prophet's Sunnah accurately. He was famous for that. Some of the verses in the Glorious Quran corresponded to his opinion in several situations.

5- Read the text again and check your answer to 1 and 2.

6- Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the list below.

(Makkah, opinion, Sunnah, pleased, differentiate)

a. Some verses of the Glorious Quran agreed with Umar's ……………in some attitudes.
b. Umar was born in ……………
c. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was very …………… when Umar declared his Islam.
d. Umar was accurate in tracing the Prophet's ……………
e. Umar could ……………the between the truth and falsehood.

7- With your partner, discuss Umar's personality.

8- Answer these questions:

a. What was Umar famous for?

b. When was Umar born?

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about the Second Caliph.

Lesson 3

الأهداف

- ✓ أن يصـــيغ الطالـب زمن الماضي المستمر
- ✓ أن يســتعمل صــيغة المـاضي المستمر

The Twins



1- Before you start

Yusuf is a university student. His twin brother Ibraaheemis a mechanic in a factory.

Write sentences about what Yoosuf and Ibraaheem were doing last Saturday using the words and phrases in the table:

Time	Yoosuf	Ibraaheem
4:30	pray	drive to masjid from work
7:30	prepare breakfast	have a shower
9:00	do judo	sleep
1:15	have lunch	read an Islamic story
3:30	look for a book in the library	recite the Glorious Quran
5:30	walk home	have a look at the front
6:30	watch DVDs of IS	have a look at the front
10:15	go to bed	drive to work

Example

a. While Yusuf was praying at 4:30, Ibraaheemwas driving to masjid from work.

b. While Yoosuf was preparing breakfast, Ibraaheemwas having a shower.

-Check your answers with your partner.

2- What were those people doing when the phone rang? Complete the sentences using past continuous.

Example:

A: What was Yoosuf doing when the phone rang?

B: Yoosuf was reading a book when the phone rang.

Now ask and answer.

A: ………………………………………..…….?

B: When the phone rang, Ibraaheem and Bilaal ………….

A: ………………………………………..…….?

B: When the phone rang, Hassan …………………...

A: ………………………………………..…….?

B: When the phone rang, Khaalid and Salmaan………….

A: ………………………………………………………



B: When the phone rang, Shuayb ……

Grammar

We form the past continuous tense of all verbs with was / were + "-ing"

Affirmative	I / He / She / It → was + verb + -ing You / We / They → were + verb + ing I was having coffee when the light went out.
Negative	I / He / She / It → was not (wasn't) + verb + -ing You / We / They → were not (weren't) + verb + -ing We weren't playing football when Usaama made an accident.
Question	Was + I / he / she / it + verb + -ing ………? Were + you / we / they + verb + -ing ……? Was he chopping potatoes when a bomb fell down?

-We use the past continuous to say that something happened during other event. Example: She burned her hand while she was cooking lunch. The sentence connecters: when, while or as can be used with past continuous.

- We use past continuous to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. Example: This time last year I was flying to Makkah.

Assignment:

Complete each sentence with a verb from box A in the past continuous and a verb from box B in the past simple:

A	climb, cook, work, read, ~~rain~~.
B	burn, find out, fall, see, ~~return~~.

1- It was raining when my father returned home.

2- As she …………..grammar, she …………..asleep.

3- The chef …………..spaghetti when he …………..his hand.

4- While the scientist ………..in the laboratory, he ………..the new drug.

5- We …………..the fence when the gardener …………..us.

Lesson 4

الأهداف: أن يميز الطالب
✓ بين ضمائر وظروف التنكير
✓ أن يستخرجهم من النص

someone has spilled everything!



1- Before you start

Yahyaa: al-Salaam alaykum, Zakariyyaa.

Zakariyyaa: Wa Alaykum Assalam, Yahyaa.

Yahyaa: Where are the guests? I can't see anyone!

Zakariyyaa: *Everyone* is in the garden.

Yahyaa: Oh! I see. I brought some fruit juice. Is there anything to eat?

Zakariyyaa: Yes, I made some sandwiches and *someone* brought salad.

Yahyaa: Where is it? I can't see it *anywhere* here.

Zakariyyaa: *Somewhere* in the kitchen. Look in the fridge.

Yahyaa: Oh! *Someone* has spilled *everything* on the floor! There is *nothing* left to eat.

2- Say which of the words in italic in the dialogue above are

a. negative

b. used in questions

c. used in affirmative

3- Complete the sentences with; someone, everything, nowhere, no one…etc., and then compare your answers with a classmate.

a. I'll cook rice for dinner. ………… likes it.
b. The lesson was really boring. ………… listened to the teacher.
c. Can I get you ………… to drink?
d. Do you know ………… in Jordan?
e. Where is my jacket? I can't find it …………
f. The dinner was a success. …………. was delicious.
g. I have to put on my glasses. I can't see …………
h. This isn't my umbrella. ………… left it here.

4- Answer these questions using (none/nobody/ nothing/nowhere)

(1)

1. What did you do?
2. Who were you talking to?
3. Where are you going?
4. How much luggage have you got?
5. How many children have they got?
6. Who did you meet?
7. What did you buy?

(2)

A. Nothing.
B. No one……….
C. …………………
D. …………………
E. ………………….
F. ……………
G. ………………

Now write full sentences using any / anything / anywhere.

Example:

1. What did you do? A. I didn't do anything.
2. Who were you talking to? B. I didn't talk to anyone.
3………… ………….

4.……… …………..

5.……… …………..

6.………. ……………

7. ……….. ……………

Assignment:

Complete the table below.

Forms				
	thing	body	one	where
some	something (a thing)	somebody (a person)	someone (a person)	somewhere (in a place)
any				
every				
no				

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ ان يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الثانية

Test Yourself

Grammar

1- Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

a. The blind man ……… (walk) to the masjid when he heard Al-athan.
b. I ……… (make) the wudoo when the telephone rang.
c. As we were going out, we……… (see) the drone lunching missiles.
d. While she ………… (make) dinner, an earthquake happened.
e. He ………… (read) all last night.

2- Use the words in bold to write similar sentences.

Example

a. The box isn't empty. (something)
There's something in the box.
b. All the mujaahedeen were shooting. (everyone)
………………………………………………………
c. We haven't got any food. (nothing)
………………………………………………………
d. The office is empty. (no one)
………………………………………………………
e. Ahmad is well known. (everybody)
………………………………………………………
f. You should do whatever your ameer tells you. (anything)
………………………………………………………

Speaking

3- A. In pairs ask and answer questions about the things which Ali did yesterday:

-When did he pray al-Fajr?

- He prayed Al-Fajr at 4:15 am.

4:15am	pray Al-Fajr
5:00am	recite verses from the Glorious Quran
7:15am	have breakfast
7:30am	drive to work
10:30am	write some reports
12: 30	pray alduhr
1:30pm	have lunch
3:00pm	drive home
4:00	pray al-Asr
5:00pm	visit a friend

B. Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions about what Ali was doing at the times in the list above:

Example: - What was Ali doing at 4:15 am?

- He was praying al-Fajr

Reading

4- Complete the following:

a. …………… is the first Caliph.

b. The four Caliphs were among the earliest and closest …………… of the Prophet.

c. The four Caliphs who ruled after the Prophet were called …………

Writing

5- Write five sentences about your classmate using the pronouns.

Examples: Everyone is shooting at the target.

No one is crying now.

There isn't anyone who enjoys homework.

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about the second Caliph.

Vocabulary

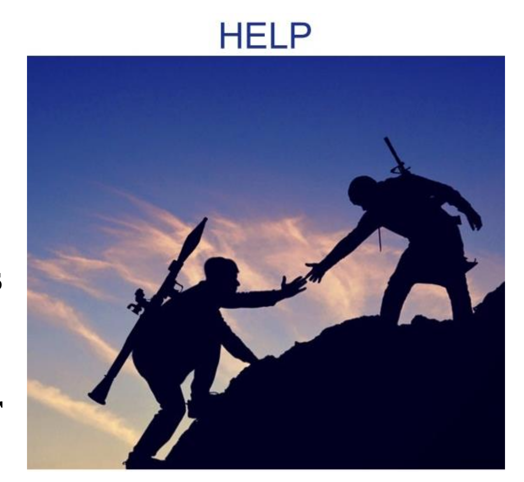
accept (v.)	يقبل \ يوافق
agreed (v.)	وافق
attitude (n.)	موقف
companions (n.)	أصحاب
decisive (adj.)	حازم
differentiate (v.)	يفرق
emigrate (v.)	يهاجر
falsehood (adj.)	باطل
generous (adj.)	كريم
idea (n.)	فكرة
merciful (adj.)	رحيم
opinion (n.)	رأي
righteous (adj.)	راشد
strove (adj.)	صارم
treatment (n.)	معاملة
truthful (adj.)	صادق

Unit Three
Help

Lesson 1

الأهداف: أن يميز الطالب
✓ مفردات عن التعاون
✓ ان يستخدم المفردات في جمل

Help





1- Before you start

Answer the questions below:

a. How can a Muslim help his brother in Islam?

b. Have you ever helped a person or an animal?

2- Listen to the key words and check their meaning:

enjoy	look after	in pain	kind	feel	clear

3- Listen and complete the dialogue, using the words in the box:

clear	in need	feel	in pain	enjoy	nurse

Faatimah: You're a …………now, aren't you?

Sarah: That's right.

Faatimah: What's it like?

Sarah: Well, I …………… it very much.

Faatimah: But don't you have to work long hours, and look after people……. ……….?

Sarah: That's true, but I like helping people.

Faatimah: How do you………. when you see someone ill or in pain?

Sarah: I really feel happy when I help a person ….. ……...

Faatimah: It's ………..that you love what you're doing.

- Listen again and check your answers.

4- Look at the pictures below and answer the question,

"What's wrong with you"?

Look at the example below.













Example- **Picture (A)**

A: What's wrong with you?

B: I've got a temperature.

-Now do the other picture

5- Match the problems in box (A) with the suitable responses in box (B).

(A)	(B)
1. My arm hurts.	a. Stay in bed.
2. I've got a cold.	b. Take an x-ray.
3. I've got a headache.	c. Take some cough mixture.
4. I've got a problem in my eyes.	d. Take an aspirin.
5. I've got a pain in my chest.	e. Take a flu-out tablet.
6. I feel exhausted.	f. See an optician.
7. I have got a bad cough.	g. Go to a hospital.

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about health problems and their treatments through your visit to hospital.

Lesson 2

الأهداف

✓ أن يعبر الطالب عن أساليب تقديم المساعدة في مواقف مختلفة

Can I Help?

1- Before you start

- Discuss the following questions:

a. **Do you like helping others? How?**

b. **Who must we help?**

2- Listen to the key words and find their meaning:

volunteer	charity	zakaat	offer	care aid	orphans
poor	relieve	recovery	first aid	injured	patient

3- A. Look at the following situations and choose the way you can offer help; it could be more than one answer.

- A doctor and a nurse are taking care of sick people in the hospital.



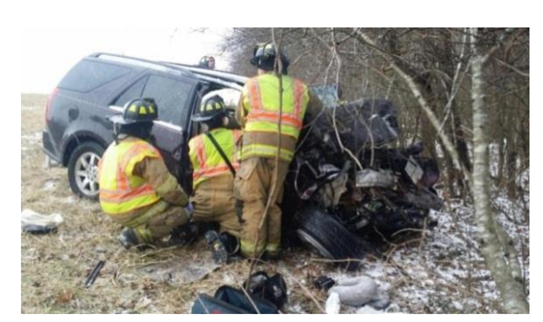
a. I can visit the sick to make them happy.
b. I can pray to Allah to recover them.
c. I can offer what they need.

B. A small boy has fallen down from his bike and hurt his leg. He is crying



a. I can help him.
b. I can make him stop crying.
c. I can give him first aid.

4- Look at the situations shown in these pictures, and then use the key words to offer help.









5- Ask your friend what he can do to help others?

Example – picture 4

a. How can you help an orphan?

b. I can buy him new clothes.

Grammar / Reflexive pronouns

We use myself / yourself / himself / etc. (Reflexive pronoun) when the subject and object are the same:

subject → Ali cut himself ← object

6- The reflexive pronouns are:

Singular: myself yourself (one person) himself/herself/itself

Plural: ourselves yourselves (more than one person) themselves

7- Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns:

a. The girl hurt herself.

b. He put the fire out by…………

c. She is looking at …………in the mirror.

d. They are serving……………

e. He cooked the food by………………

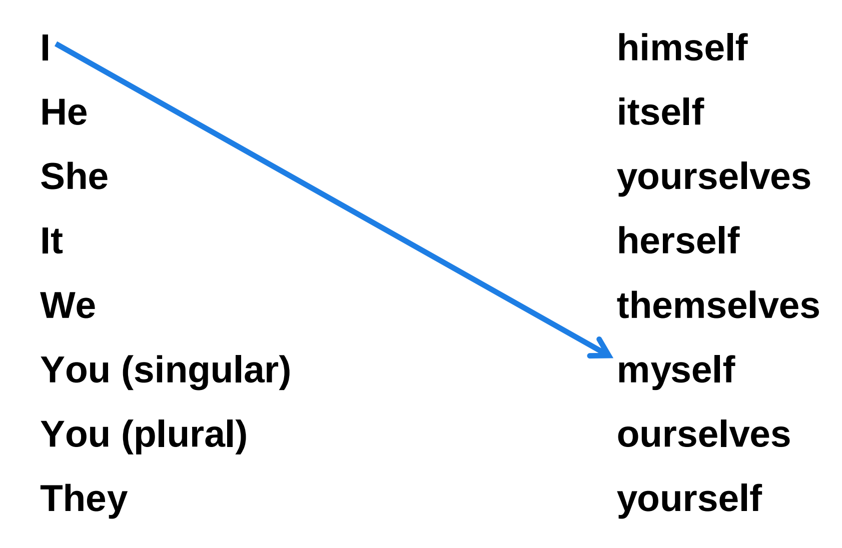
f. They bought this house for……………

g. We are enjoying……………

h. He introduced……………

Assignment:

Match the subject pronouns with the reflexive pronouns.



Write the missing reflexive pronoun.

- My mother makes the cake by __________.
- Let me do that for you. No. I'll do it _________.
- Those young fighters climbed that high mountain by _________.
- Be careful of the broken steps! You will fall and hurt __________.
- We bought ________ nice books.
- Look at that young cat! It feeds _______.
- I have to protect ________ from our enemy.

Lesson 3

الأهداف: أن يعبر الطالب عن
✓ طرق مساعدة الأخرين
✓ أن يميز مفردات جديدة

Helping Others

1- Before you start

- Answer the following:
  a. Have you ever helped someone?
  b. What do you think of helping others?

2- Listen to the key words and check their meaning:

blind	stick	cross	aid	fire department
ambulance	suffocation	put out		

3- Examine this picture and then answer the questions below. Write your answers in the form of a paragraph. Make use of the key words.



a. How many people are in this picture?
b. What is he holding in his hand?
c. What is he trying to do?
d. Are there any cars in the street?
e. What is the little boy trying to do?

4- With a partner discuss similar situations of helping others.

5- Match the situation in list A with the suitable response in list B:

List A	List B
1. a house on fire	a. call the firemen
2. a bomb accident	b. call for help
3. a lost child	c. give sadaqah (charity)
4. a neighbour robbery	d. call the police
5. an old man in need	e. call an ambulance

Example:

When you see a house on fire, you must call the firemen.

Assignment:

Examine the picture below, and then answer the questions below. Write your answers in the form of a paragraph. Make use of the key words in the lesson.







a. What is happening in the picture?

b. Why is the man shouting from the bedroom window?

c. What is the man with the phone doing?

d. What are the firemen trying to do?

e. What kind of aid are the people there trying to offer?

f. Why are the children coughing in the picture?

Lesson 4

الأهداف
- ✓ أن يعبر الطالب عن النشاطات خلال العطل
- ✓ أن يســتخدم المضــارع التام البســيط مع الظروف

Holidays

1- Before you start

- **Have you ever been to the seaside for a holiday?**
- **How long did you stay there?**

2- Scan the text and study the underlined verbs:

We have been here for about two weeks now and the weather has been nice since last Sunday. I've always wanted to have a long holiday in Makkah, and here I am. Have you ever been to Makkah? We have done a lot of things since we arrived.

Hind, my sister, is really happy because she has met a nice Muslim girl from Malaysia, and she has known her for a week. She thinks it's a wonderful opportunity to speak English and to tell her great things about our Islamic State. Hind hasn't seen her friend since she met her last Monday. Unfortunately, I haven't met anyone interesting yet.

Tick the right answer.

-The underlined verbs in the text are in

a. **present simple.**
b. **present perfect.**
c. **past simple.**

3- Underline (since) and (for) in the text.

- **The weather has been nice since last Sunday.**
- **She's known her for a week.**
- **Look at (since and for) in the examples above; match them with a or b below.**
-
    a. **It is used to express a period of time.**
    b. **It is used to express a point in time.**

Note

We use the present perfect simple to talk about:

- **a time period that is not finished (e.g. today, this week)**
  e.g. I have written a bad report this morning. (it is still morning)
- **a present situation which started in the past, usually with for/since**
  e.g. We have worked hard for the last two weeks.
- **something happened at some point in the past before now. We don't state when it happened, and ever, never, before, up to now, still, so far are often used.**
  e.g. It is the longest paragraph I've ever written.

4- Complete B's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + just/ already / yet (as shown)

A

1. Would you like something to eat?
2. Do you know where Ali is?
3. What time is Ahmed leaving?
4. What's in the newspaper today?
5. Did you write your assignment?
6. Are your friends here yet?
7. What does Mahmood think about your plan?

B

No, thanks. I've just had lunch. (just /have)

Yes, I__________ him in the lab. (just /see)

He ____________________. (already/leave)

I don't know. I ____________. (not/read /yet)

Yes, I______________. (already /do)

Yes, they ________.(just/ arrive)

I ________________ him. (not tell/yet)

5- Complete the sentences below with either (since) or (for):

a. We have been in al-madeenah ………. the 5th of July.

b. Abdullah has been on holiday ………. six week.

c. They haven't seen each other ………. many years.

d. I've enjoyed playing football ………. I was at school.

6- Make question with how long and answer with since/for.

Example: have - a car

- How long have you had a car?
- I have had a car since 2010.

- I have had a car <u>for 5 years.</u>

a. live – in your present flat?

b. be - a student?

c. know - your best friend?

d. have - this book?

N

- **Speaking**

7- Work in pairs: Ask your partner these questions- follow the example

A: Have you ever drunk fresh coconut juice?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Did you like it?

B: Yes, I did. Actually, I ordered a second one!

-Have you ever been to a five-star hotel?

-Have you ever had an unusual ice-cream flavour?

-Have you ever eaten something you didn't like?

Assignment:

Write a dialogue as in 6. Ask;

- Have you ever jumped from a high place?
- Have you ever quarrelled with your best friend?
- Have you ever been to a battle front?
- Have you ever been in an embarrassing situation?

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الثالثة

Test Yourself

1- Complete the sentences with the present perfect.

a. I ……….. just ………… (finish) the job.
b. Ismaa'eel ……….. (not/visit) Ninawa since 2011.
c. ……….. you ………… (clean) the kitchen ?
d. Ameen ……….. (not/work) in a restaurant as a waiter yet.
e. I ……….. (never/live) abroad.
f. ……….. you ever ………..an e-mail? (send)
g. They ………… here since this morning. (be)
h. She ………….. here for six week. (stay)
i. ……….. have you known Ali ? (How far, How long, How many)

2- Correct the meaning of the following situations.

a. Call the police to help a bleeding man.
b. Call an ambulance for a burning house.
c. Ignore an old man passing the street.
d. A child playing with matches.
e. Call the firemen to catch a thief.

a. an ambulance b. firemen c. help d. stop e. the police

3- Put the statements below in order, start with e.

a. While Faatimah was helping Waleed, the chip pan caught fire.
b. Fire fighters arrived and used a ladder to save the family.
c. When she threw water on the oil, it didn't put out the fire.

d. Faatimah started cooking because Waleed, her little boy, was getting hungry.
e. Faatimah carried Waleed upstairs to the front bedroom.
f. Waleed fell while he was coming downstairs.
g. When Uthman, her husband, came home, he ran upstairs through the fire.
h. A neighbour called a fire engine.

4- Fill in the blanks with since or for:

a. My friend has been away ……….. January.
b. We've had this car ……….. five months.
c. I haven't seen Ali ……….. Tuesday.
d. I haven't worked in that office ……….. two years.

5- Write no more than 50 words describing a situation where you had to help a friend.

6- Write questions to ask your partner:

Example: catch a cold → Have you ever caught a cold?

1. Stay in bed because of the flu?
→ ……………………………………………?
2. Have a very high temperature?
→ ……………………………………………?
3. Be on a ship?
→ ……………………………………………?
4. Visit a sick friend in hospital?
→ ……………………………………………?
5. Break your arm?
→ ……………………………………………?

Vocabulary

accident (n.)	حادث
ambulance (n.)	سيارة إسعاف
assist (v.)	يساعد
charity (n.)	صدقة
firemen (n.)	رجال الأطفاء
first aid (n.)	إسعافات أولية
Neighbour (n.)	جار
pain (n.)	ألم
put out (v.)	يخمد النار
suffocation (n.)	أختناق
support (v.)	يدعم
volunteer (n.)	متطوع

Unit Four
Colours

Lesson 1	Colours and Prices
Lesson 2	Shopping and Prices
Lesson 3	I prefer the blue one.
Lesson 4	Tools for better shopping
Lesson 5	Test yourself

Lesson 1

الأهداف
- ✓ أن يميز الطالب الألوان
- ✓ ان يستخدم أسماء الإشارة

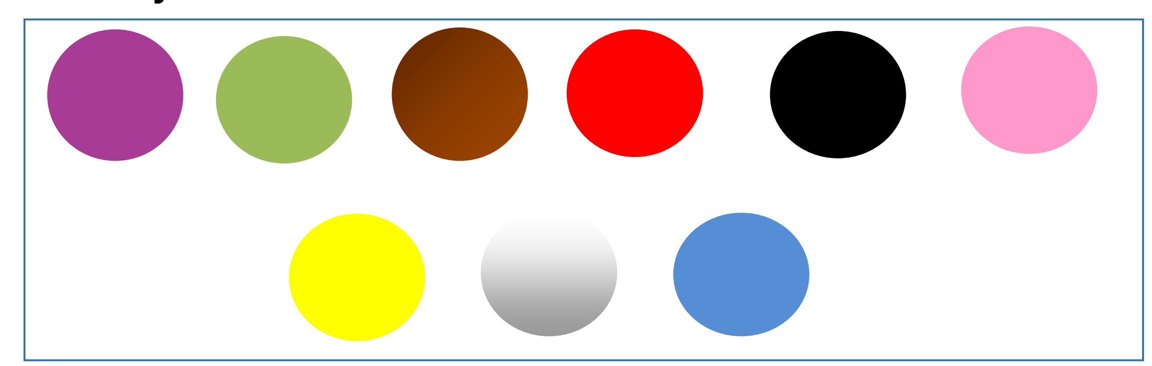
Colours and Prices

1- Listen to the key words and match them with the colours in the box:



green	red	blue	brown	purple
black	pink	yellow	white	grey

- In pairs ask and answer:
- What's your favourite colour?
- My favourite colour is blue.



2- A. Listen and complete the dialogue between a customer and a shop assistant:

It's really pretty.

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, thank you. How much are ……….. gloves?

Shop assistant: The ……….. ..? They're $18.

Customer: Oh, that's not bad. Do they come …..……..?

Shop assistant: No, sorry, just ……….

Customer: Okay. Um, how much is ……… scarf?

Shop assistant: which ……….? The …….. and ………….?

Customer: No, the …………….

Shop assistant: Let's see. It's $ ………….

Customer: It's really ……….. I'll take it.

C. Listen again and check your answers.

3- Grammar:

Demonstratives, one, ones.

Saying prices
79e= seventy-nine cents.
$18= eighteen dollars.
$24.95= twenty-four ninety five.



How much is this scarf?	…that scarf?	Which one?	It's $ 24.95.
How much is this one?	…that one?	The yellow one.	
How much are these gloves?	…those gloves?	Which ones?	They're $ 18.
	…those gloves?	The gray ones.	They're $ 18.

4- Listen and complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

{1}

A: Excuse me. How much are these cropped trousers?



B: Which …….. ? Do you mean ……..?

A: Oh,…….. are $59.95.

B: Wow! That's expensive!

{2}

A: How much is ……. backpack?

B: Which ………?

A: The red …… .

B: it's $ 36.99. But …… .green …… is only $22.25.

A: That's not bad. Can I see it, please?

One / Ones / This / That

1- We use one in the singular and ones in the plural to avoid repeating the noun when it's clear what we mean.

e.g. My new car is much faster than my old one.(my old car)

e.g. She doesn't usually wear silver earrings. She wears gold ones. (=gold earrings).

2-We use this / these for things near us. We use that / those for things far from us.

Assignment:

Add prices to the items. Then write answers to the questions.

A: How much are these sunglasses?

B: which ones?

A: The pink ones.

B: They 're $ 86.99.

A: That's expensive!

Useful expressions

That's cheap.
That's reasonable.
That's Okay/not bad. That's

Lesson 2

الأهداف

- ✓ أن يسمي الطالب بعض الألبسة
- ✓ أن يتحدث عن البيع والشراء باللغة الإنكليزية

Shopping and Price

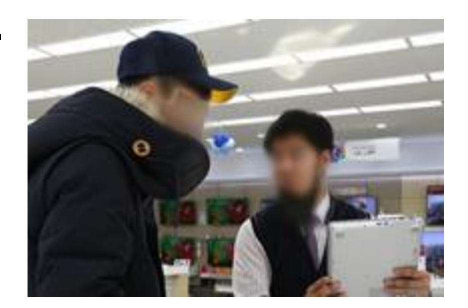
1- Before you start

- Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

price	bargain	items	for sale
flea market	material	leather	silk wool

2- Listen to this conversation between a shop assistant and a customer.

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes. I like these sunglasses. How much are they?
A: Which ones?
B: The black ones.
A: $ 20.65.
B: OK. I'll take them.



-In pairs pretend to sell and buy the other items:

3- Write a colour and price for each item in the box.

Items for Sale

	Item	Colour	Price
1-	Phone		
2-	Watch		
3-	Sunglasses		
4-	T-shirt		

4- Flea Market



- Practise the conversation between student B who wants to sell these items and student A who chooses the items he / she wants to buy. (Make use of the following words: loud speaker, Mp3 player, watch, TV)



Example

A: How much is the lamp?

B: It's only 5 thousand dinars.

A: Wow! That's expensive!

B: Well, How about 4 thousand dinars?

A: No, That's still too much. I'll give you 3 for it.

B: Sold! It's yours.

5- Materials

- What are these things made of? Label each one. Use the words from the list.

cotton	gold	leather	plastic
rubber	silk	silver	wool

1. a *silk* dress
2. a….bracelet
3. a … ring
4. a …..shirt
5. a …..bag
6. ….earrings
7. ……boots
8. …..socks.

Assignment:

Which materials can you find in your room?

Example: Ali has a cotton shirt, and Hassan has leather shoes.

- Write five more examples.

Lesson 3

الأهداف
✓ أن يقارن الطالب بين الأشياء

I prefer the blue one

1- Before you start

prefer attractive price tag cost really compare design

- **Listen to the key words and check their meaning.**

2- Listen and complete the dialogue.

Yoosuf: These wool sweaters are really nice. Which one do you like ……..?

Younis: Let's see. I like the green one ……….

Yoosuf: The …………..? Why?

Younis: It looks ………….

Yoosuf: That's true, but I think I prefer the blue one. It's…………..than the green one.

Younis: Hmm. There's no ……………………..

Yoosuf: Excuse me. How much is………..sweater?

Shop assistant: It's $29. Would you like to…………………?

Yoosuf: Uh, no. That's Okay. Thanks anyway.

Shop assistant: You're ……………..

3- Grammar

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Which sweater do you prefer?		Spelling	
I prefer the blue one.	It's nicer than the green one.	cheap	cheaper
Which one do you like more?		nice	nicer
I like the blue one more.	It's prettier than the green one.	pretty	prettier
Which one do you like better?		big	bigger
I like the blue one better.	It's more attractive than the green.		

The comparative form is –er or more…………..

We use –er for short words (one syllable).
cheap cheaper / large larger / thin thinner
We also use –er for two syllable words that end in –y (-y → -ier) pretty prettier
We use more….for long words (two syllables or more): more expensive, more useful

4- Read and complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner



{1}

A: Which of these jackets do you like more?

B: I prefer the leather one. The design is …… (nice), and looks………(expensive) than the wool one.

{2}

A: These T-shirts are nice. Which one do you prefer?

B: I like the green and white one better. The colours are …….. (pretty).

It's more attractive ………. the grey one.

{3}

A: Which earrings do you like better?

B: I like the sliver ones more. They're …….. (big) than the gold ones. And they're ….. (cheap).

B- Work in pairs: Give your opinion.

A: Which of the jackets do you like more?

B: I like the wool one better. The colour is nicer.

Useful expression
The color is prettier.
The design is nicer.
The style is more attractive.
The material is better.

Assignment:

Comparing prices

How much do these things cost in your state? Complete the chart.

Then compare the prices in your state with the price in the UAE.

Many things are cheaper in my Islamic State than in the UAE, for example, a cup of coffee costs about 250 Iraqi dinars, but in the UAE it costs $5.00.

Price in my State	Price in the UAE
a cup of coffee ⟶ ………………….	$ 5.00
a meal in a restaurant ⟶ ………………….	$ 50.00
a suit ⟶ ………………..	$250
a modern camera ⟶ ………………….	$1000

Lesson 4

الأهداف
✓ أن يستخدم الطالب الأنترنت
✓ أن يســتخـدم مواقع التواصــل الأجتماعي للتسوق

Tools for better shopping






1- Before you start

- Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

tools	shop online	choices	recent news	search for
smart phone		purchase	trust	at your fingertips

- Answer these questions:

- Do you shop mostly in stores or online?
- How do people find good prices?
- Are popular websites like Facebook and Twitter just for social networking?

2- A. Read the text and check your answers to 1.

Tools for better shopping

(1) Do you like to shop online? Like millions of people, you want to find the best things for the best price. Here's where technology comes in! Popular website like Facebook and Twitter are not just for social networking anymore.

(2) People can use websites Facebook and Twitter as powerful shopping tools. Members can ask about an

item and then get opinions from people they trust. Twitter users can also search for news from other users and then find stores nearby that sell the item.

(3) Smartphone users can go into a store, find an item they like, and then type the item number into their smart phone. They can compare prices, read reviews, and make better decisions about their purchase.

(4) Websites like Shopzilla compare prices, give reviews, and find stores near you with the best bargains. Google does all these things but also lets you buy items directly through its site. Be a smart shopper. The information you need is at your fingertips!

B. Read the text again and answer these questions. Then write the number of the paragraph where you find each answer.

- What are some powerful shopping tools?
- What can smart phone users do?
- What is a Shopzilla?

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about different ways of shopping.

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الرابعة

Revision

Vocabulary

1- What do you make out of these materials? Complete the chart using words from the list. (You will use words more than once)

bracelet gloves jacket necklace boots
trousers ring shirt

cotton	gold	leather	plastic	silk	wool
gloves					

Grammar

2- Write the correct comparative form:

a) Silver is ……………than gold. (cheap)
b) Gold is …………than silver. (expensive)
c) Small cars are…………..than buses. (fast)
d) Baghdad is …………..than Mosul. (large)
e) Summer is …………than winter. (hot)

Speaking

3- In pairs ask and answer

A: What's your favourite colour?

B: My favourite colour is blue. What about you?

A: It's green.

- **Make more conversations. Use the colour you prefer.**

4- Choose the correct words to complete the conversations

{A}

Clerk: As-Salaam alaykum

Ali: wa alykum as-Salaam. How much is...this.. watch? (this /these)

Clerk: ----------------- $195. (It's /they're)

Ali: And how much is that ----------------? (one / ones)

Clerk: -----------------$255. (It's/ They're)

Ali: Oh, really? Well, thanks anyway.

{B}

Salim: Excuse me. How much are ------------------ cropped trousers? (that /those)

Clerk: ------------------ only 14 thousand dinars. (It's / They're)

Salim: And how much is -------------------- sweater? (this / these)

Clerk: Which -----------------? They're all different. (one /ones)

Salim: This green ----------------. (one / ones)

Clerk: -------------- 10 thousand dinars. (It's /They're)

5- What do you think of these prices? Write a response from the box.

That's cheap	That's not bad	That's reasonable
That's pretty expensive		

a. $290 for a wool suit

That's pretty expensive!

b. $30 for a silk dress

……………………………………………………….

c. 200,000 dinars for a laptop

…………………………………………………………

d. 1.5 million dinar for a gold necklace

…………………………………………………

6- Complete these conversations with "How much is/are…?" and "this, that, these or those."

a. 1: How much is this backpack?

2 : It's $31.99

b. 1: ………………………silver bracelets?

2: They're $ 29.



c. 1: ……………… shoes?

2: They're 20,000 dinars.

d. 1: ………………………….. dictionary?

2: That's my dictionary, and it's not for sale?

Reading and writing

7- Choose the correct sentences to complete this conversation.

Which one?	( )
Which ones?	(√)
Oh, Khaalid. Thank you very much.	( )
Well, I like it, but it's expensive.	( )
Yes, but I don't really like light blue.	( )

Khaalid: Look at those cropped trousers, Ibraaheem.
Ibraaheem: Which ones?
Khaalid: The light blue ones over there. They're nice.
Ibraaheem: ………………………………………… .
Khaalid: Hmm. Well, what about that sweater? It's perfect for you.
Ibraaheem: ……………………………………….. .

Khaalid: This red one.
Ibraaheem: ……………………………….. .
Khaalid: Hey, let me buy it for you. It's a present!
Ibraaheem: …………………………….

Vocabulary

price (n.)	سعر
backpack (n.)	حقيبة ظهر
bargain (n.)	يساوم
boring (adj.)	ممل
bracelet (n.)	سوار
cheap (adj.)	رخيص
cropped trousers (n.)	سروال ثلاثة أرباع
customer (n.)	زبون
earrings (n.)	حلقات الأذن
gloves (n.)	قفازات
leather (n.)	جلد
trousers (n.)	سروال
reasonable (adj.)	معقول
ring (n.)	خاتم
rubber (n.)	مطاط
salesman (n.)	بائع
scarf (n.)	وشاح
silk (n.)	حرير
silver (n.)	فضة
smart phones (n.)	الهواتف الذكية
socks (n.)	جورب
loudspeakers (n.)	مكبرات صوت
sunglasses (n.)	نظارات شمسية
wool (n.)	صوف

Unit Five

(An Islamic Story)

Dawood (David) [Wisdom in Justice]

Lesson 1	Part 1
Lesson 2	Part 2
Lesson 3	Part 3
Lesson 4	Part 4
Lesson 5	Test yourself

Lesson 1

الأهداف
- ✓ أن يميز الطالب بعض المفردات الإسلامية
- ✓ أن يستخدم هذه المفردات في جمل مفيدة
- ✓ أن يجيب عن بعض الأسئلة
- ✓ أن يعطي رأيه في القصة
- ✓ أن يحلل القصة

Part 1

1- Before you start

Guess answers to these questions.

- **What do you know about the Prophet Daawood (Peace be upon him)?**
- **What was the prophet Daawood's craft?**

2- Read the story and connect your answers to the questions above:

Sa'd and Uthman were two brothers. Sa'd had ninety nine acres, whereas Uthman had one. Sa'd wanted to take his brother's acre to his land. Uthman went to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem's house and said to him, "Shaykh, please pass a fair judgment between us".

A. Read the text again, and then write True or False.

a- **Sa'd and Uthman were neighbours.**

b- **Sa'd had ninety nine acres.**

c- **Sa'd gave his ninety nine acres to his brother Uthman.**

d- **Uthman went to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem's house to visit him.**

e- Shaykh Abdul Hakeem was Sa'd and Uthman's father.

B. Choose the right meaning of these words:

1- acres	a. space	b. sea	c. river	d. acres
2- judgment	a. role	b. story	c. advice	d. rule
3- fair	a. mercy	b. justice	c. bless	d. order
4- annex	a. want	b. tell	c. oblige	d. add
5- land	a. sky	b. sea	c. ground	d. mountain
6- pass	a. gross	b. run	c. jump	d. judge

3- With your classmate, try to discuss the situation:

a. Was Sa'd right or wrong? Why?

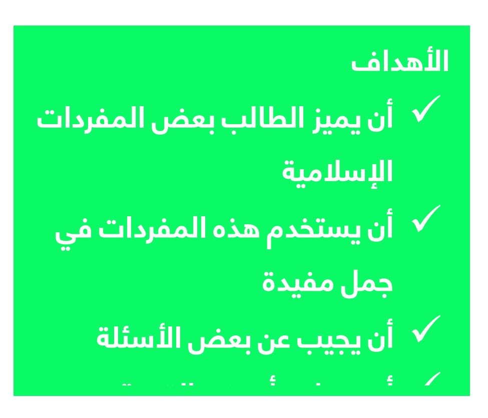
b. Was Sa'd trying to help his brother Uthman? How?

c. Why did Uthman go to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem's house?

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about the story. Use your own words.

Lesson 2



(Part 2)

1- Before you start

- Try to guess

a. Will Shaykh Abdul Hakeem pass a fair and wise judgment?

b. What do you think will happen next?

2- Listen to the key words and check their meaning.

demanded silent a while unjust heard rush showed up

3- Read the story and check your answers to 1.

Shaykh Abdul Hakeem said: "What happened, Uthman"?

Uthman said: "My brother has ninety nine acres, but I have only one. He demanded to annex my acre to his land.

Shaykh Abdul Hakeem was silent for a while and said: "Your brother is unjust to you".

Imad ad-Deen showed up and heard what Abdul Hakeem said. He said to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem: "Don't rush in passing the judgment"

4- Read the text again, and check your answers to 1.

5- Fill in the blanks:

a- **Sa'd demanded to ……….. Uthman's land to his land.**

b- **Emad Ad- Din told Shaykh Abdul Hakeem not to rush in his..………**

6- Choose the correct answer

a. Uthman had ………………..

1. one hundred acres   2. one acre   3. ten acres

4. ninety nine acres

b. Sa'd wanted to take Uthman's ……………

1. house   2. money   3. acre   4. horse

c. Uthman asked Shaykh Abdul Hakeem to pass a fair judgement between them because Shaykh Abdul Hakeem was………. .

1. a friend   2. an old wise man   3.his neihgbour

4. his father

Lesson 3

الأهداف
- ✓ أن يميز الطالب بعض المفردات الإسلامية
- ✓ أن يستخدم هذه المفردات في جمل مفيدة
- ✓ أن يجيب عن بعض الأسئلة

(Part 3)

1- Before you start

Guess answers to the these questions.

a. **Why did Emad Ad-Din stop Shaykh Abdul Hakeem?**
b. **Why did Emad Ad-Din tell Shaykh Abdul Hakeem the story of the Prophet Daawood?**

2- Listen to the key words and check their meaning:

wondered	shape	prophet	to hand	wronged
in addition to	disappear	ewes		

3- Read the text and check your answers to 1-2.

Shaykh Abdul Hakeem <u>wondered</u> at Emad Ad-Din's speech and asked him: '' How is it''? Emad Ad-Din said: "Two angels, in the <u>shape</u> of two humans, went to the Prophet Daawood. One of them said, "Prophet of Allah, judge between us. This is my brother and he has ninety nine ewes, while I have only one ewe and he asked me <u>to hand</u> it over to him." Daawood said, "He has <u>wronged</u> you in demanding your ewe <u>in addition to</u> his ewes." Then, the two angels <u>disappeared</u>.

4- Match the underlined words in the text with their meaning in the following list:

a. vanish	b. Messenger of God	c. female sheep
d. besides	e. mistaken	f. give
g. wanted to know	h. figure	

5- Read the text again and answer the following questions:

a. Who was Daawood?

1- Who came to the Prophet Daawood? Why?

2- What was the Prophet Daawood's judgement?

3- How many ewes did each of the brothers have?

4- What happened to the two angels?

6- Work in pairs:

Discuss if the prophet Daawood's judgment was fair?

Why?

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about the story.

Lesson 4

الأهداف
- ✓ أن يميز الطالب بعض المفردات الإسلامية
- ✓ أن يستخدم هذه المفردات في جمل مفيدة
- ✓ أن يجيب عن بعض الأسئلة

Part 4

1- Before you start

- Guess how the story ends:
  a. Shaykh Abdul Hakeem felt angry with Emad Ad-Din.
  b. Shaykh Abdul Hakeem felt sorry for making a mistake.
  c. Shaykh Abdul Hakeem punished Sa'd and Uthman.

2- Listen to the key words and then check their meaning:

commit	mistake	opponents	forgiveness
prostration	repentance	lord	

3- Fill in the blanks with words taken from the box:

1. Allah is our ……….
2. A judge should hear the two ……….in any case.
3. A criminal is a person who …………..a crime.
4. Try not to make any ……….
5. Everyone must turn to Allah for………..

4- Read the text and check your answers to 1-2 and3

Daawood felt that he had made a mistake when he listened to one of the opponents without doing the same with the other. He sought the forgiveness of his Lord and he fell down in prostration and turned to Allah in repentance.

When Shaykh Abdul Hakeem listened to this story, he felt that he had made a mistake, too. Emad Ad-Din said, "We should

not rush in passing judgment and we must listen to the other opponents".

5- Answer the following questions:

a. Why did the two angels disappear?
b. Why did the Prophet Daawood feel that he had made a mistake?
c. Why did the Prophet Daawood ask forgiveness from Allah?
d. Why did Emad Ad-Din tell Shaykh Abdul Hakeem the story of the Prophet Daawood?
e. What happened to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem?

6- Discuss the story of Prophet Daawood.

Assignment:

- In no more than 50 words write a paragraph to summarize the story.
- What is the moral lesson of the story?

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الخامسة

An Islamic story

Test yourself

ISLAMIC STORY

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in list A with their meaning in list B.

List A	List B
1. repentance	a. asked
2. opponents	b. hurry
3. demanded	c. appeared
4. rush	d. foes
5. showed up	e. regret

Reading

2- Fill in the blanks

a. Two angels came to the Prophet Daawood……….
b. One of them said that he had……….ewe and his brother had ……….ewes.
c. The Prophet Daawood asked Allah for……….
d. To be fair, Shaykh Abdul Hakeem had to hear the two………..

3- Read the story again and order the events.

a. Emad Ad-Din asked Shaykh Abdul Hakeem not to rush in his judgement.

b. Shaykh Abdul Hakeem felt sorry for being unfair.
c. Sa'd had ninety nine acres, but Uthman had only one.
d. Uthman and Sa'd were brothers.
e. Emad Ad-Din told Shaykh Abdul Hakeem the story of the Prophet Daawood.
f. Sa'd wanted to take Uthman's acre.
g. Uthman went to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem for help.

Speaking

4- Work in pairs. Student A tells the first half of the story of Prophet Daawood and student B tells the second half of the story.

5- With your partner, discuss the story and the importance of justice.

Writing

Assignment

- What are the moral lessons of the story?
- In no more than 50 words, summarize the story of the Prophet Daawood.

Vocabulary

Annex (n)	يُضيف
fair (n)	عدل
judgment (n)	حكم
classmate (n)	زميل
commit (v.)	يرتكب
demand (v.)	يطالب
don't rush (v)	لا تتعجل
messenger (n)	رسول
disappear (v)	يختفى
shape (n)	شكل
ewe (n)	نعجة
mistake (n)	خطأ
opponents (n)	خصوم
forgiveness (n)	مسامحة
prostration (v)	سجود
repentance (n)	توبة

Unit Six

Revision

Lesson 1	Revision of Unit 1
Lesson 2	Revision of Unit 2
Lesson 3	Revision of Unit 3
Lesson 4	Revision of Unit 4
Lesson 5	Revision of Unit 5

Lesson 1

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الأو
لى

Revision / Unit One
Immigration

Vocabulary

1- Fill in the blanks

(go out ambulance often anything charity)

a. My sister……….likes cleaning the kitchen.
b. I'm tired. I'd rather not…………..this evening.
c. Call an………….. . There's been an accident.
d. They couldn't buy………..because the shops were closed.
e. My father always gives some money for…………….

Grammar

2- Complete the table with the verbs in the box. Write the past simple forms:

visit leave buy see go travel stay

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
Infinitive	Past Simple	Infinitive	Past Simple
start	started	begin	began
………..	………..	………..	………..
………..	………..	………..	………..
………..	………..	………..	………..
………..	………..	………..	………..

3- Complete the sentences with the positive form of the verbs:

Example: I didn't go to Cairo. I <u>went</u> to Raqqah.

1. We didn't meet Ali. We ……… Ahmad.
2. We didn't see Aaminahh. We ……… Sarah.
3. They didn't buy a car. They ……… a house.
4. I didn't lose my passport. I ……… my ticket.
5. We didn't have a breakfast. We ……… dinner.

4- Making questions: Put the words in the correct order to make questions:

Example: School / did / when / start / you?

When did you start school?

a. morning / you / time / get / up / <u>What</u> / this / did?

……………………………………………………

b. do / <u>What</u> / Sunday / you / last / did?

……………………………………………………

c. did / train / last / you / by / <u>When</u> / travel?

……………………………………………………

d. holiday / did / summer / on / go / <u>Where</u> / last / you?

……………………………………………………

e. visit / you / Makkah / did / <u>When</u>?

……………………………………………………

Reading and Speaking

5- Read what Aaminah says about a typical working day:

I usually get up at four o'clock and have a simple breakfast after praying al-Fajr. I walk to work, which takes me about five minutes. I start work at 7:30. I never have lunch. I finish work at 1:00 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at 10:30. I always sleep well because I always recite verses from the Glorious Quran.

- Yesterday was a typical working day for Aaminah. Write what she did or didn't do.

a. She got up at 4 o'clock.
b. She…………..a simple breakfast.
c. She ……………………………..
d. It ……………….. to get to work.
e. ………………………. at 7:30.
f. …………………..lunch.
g. ……………………..at 1 o'clock.
h. ………………………. tired when …………. home.
i. ……………….. a meal yesterday evening.
j. …………….. out yesterday evening.
k. ……………………………….. at 10:30.
l. ………………………………….. well last night.

6- Read this short story and then write a similar one:

Last night I was siting bed and reading a book when suddenly I heard a noise. I got up to see what it was, but I didn't see anything, so I went to back to bed.

Lesson 2

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الثانية

Revision / Unit Two

Caliphs

Vocabulary

1- Fill in the blanks with a word from the box:

companions	migrate	support	calendar	established	united

a. Some birds …………to the South Pole in winter.
b. Islam……………the emigrants and helpers and made them brothers.
c. The Prophet (Peace be upon him) ordered his ………… to migrate to Yathrib.
d. Muslims found ………… and shelter in Yathrib.
e. The Islamic……… started after the migration of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).
f. Muslims ………… a local community with a good reputation in Yathrib.

Grammar

2- Join each idea in A with the most suitable idea in B. Make sentences using *when* and the past continuous or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Example:

I dropped my bag when I was running for a bus.

A	B
1. I (drop) my bag	I (drive) to work.
2. I (cut) myself	I (clean) the attic
3. My car (break down)	I (run) for a bus.
4. I (see) a shark	I (chop onions).
5. My clothes (get) dirty	I (swim) in the sea.

3- Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

something	anything	nothing
everything	somebody	anybody
nobody	everybody	somewhere
anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

Example:

Somebody has written in my book.

a) There's…………..waiting outside to see you.

b) He lost……………… in the fire.

c) Taha is the only one in the office at the moment. ……………else has gone home.

d) Shall I make you ………….to eat? Oh, yes, please I'm really hungry.

e) It's a secret. …………..knows about it.

f) Have you seen my glasses? I have looked…………….for them, but I can't find them ………...

Speaking

4- Question Mazin about his holiday and write full answers:

Example:

Ali: <u>Where did you go?</u>

Mazin: <u>I went to ar-Raqqah in ash-Ashaam.</u>

Where / go?	Araqqah in Sham.
When / go?	last Summer
How long / stay?	three weeks.
How / travel?	car
What / do?	visit relatives
What / see?	some beautiful places
Enjoy the holiday?	Yes

Reading

5- Read this short story and underline the correct pronouns and adverbs.

Last month my friend and I went on a journey. We needed to stop for a night, but we didn't have <u>anywhere / nowhere</u> to stay, so we decided to find a hotel. I asked <u>somebody / nobody</u> near the main road and they gave me the address of a small hotel. It was an old-building with a garden that <u>anyone / no one</u> had taken care of for a long time. We soon began to feel that <u>nobody / somebody</u> didn't want visitors.

6- Write True or False:

1- The Rightly Guided Caliphs were the Prophet's companions.

2- The second caliph was Umar.

3- The four caliphs lived simple and righteous lives.

4- Their treatment of others was kind.

Assignment:

Answer the following questions.

1- Who was the second rightly-guided caliph?

2- What was his surname?

3- What did the Prophet (peace be upon him) name him?

4- What did his surname mean?

Lesson 3

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الثالثة

Revision / Unit Three

Help!

Vocabulary

1- Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given below:

surf	broken down	burnt	turn off	machine

a. The chef……………….his hand while he was cooking.
b. My old car was………………….. again yesterday morning.
c. Do you know how to use this new………….. ?
d. Always………….. electrical equipment when it's not on use.
e. She is learning how to ………..the net.

2- Write the words below in the correct set. There are five words in each set.

ankle	bandage	blood	breathe	cough
cream	elbow	faint	heart	knee
medicine	plaster	pills	shoulder	skin
sneeze	stomach	swallow	wrist	

Set	Words				
	1	2	3	4	5

Treatment	medicine
Joint	ankle
Inside and outside the body	shoulder
Verbs	breathe

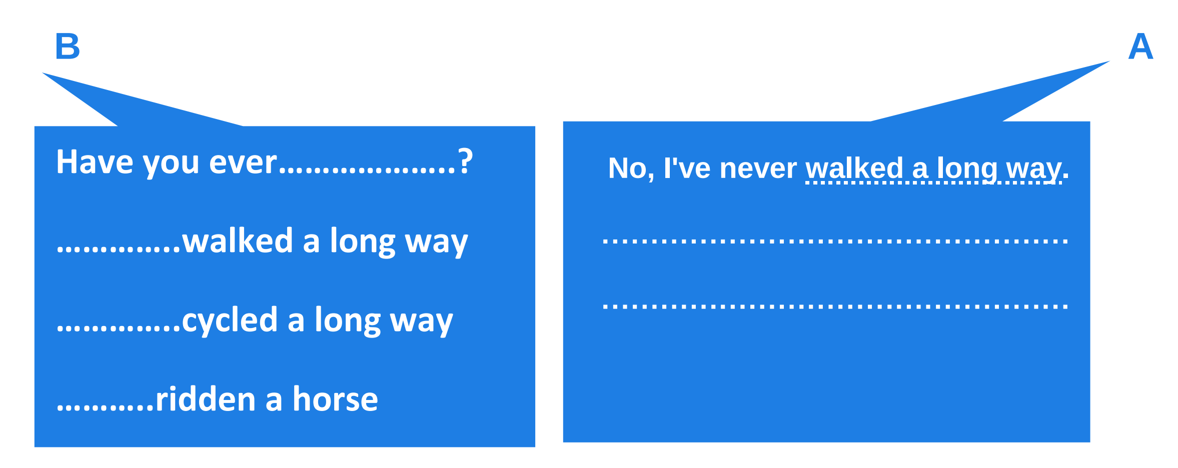
Grammar

3- Complete the sentences with since or for:

1- My family has lived in this house ………… thirty years.
2- I haven't visited my uncle ………… 1990.
3- I haven't seen my friend ………… last weekend.
4- We've had this car ………… five months.
5- I've worked here ………… June.

Speaking

4- Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions:



5- Work with a partner. Make questions with yet and answers with just.

A B

Have you done the washing-up yet?

Yes, I've just done it.

a. **wash your hair**
b. **check your e-mail**
c. **give your homework to the teacher**

6- Match the following situations in list A with the correct responses in list B.

List A

1. A boy has broken his leg
2. A child suffocates
3. A house on fire
4. I've got a temperature

List B

a. call the firemen.
b. call an ambulance.
c. Take an aspirin.
d. take him to hospital.

Assignment:

Write the reflexive pronouns for these subject pronouns:

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
We	………………
You	……………..
They	……………….
He	………………
She	……………..
It You	……………..

Lesson 4

الأهداف

✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الرابعة

Revision / Unit Four

Colours

How much is it?

Vocabulary

1- Complete the chart. Use the words from the box.

boots   DVD player   ring   bracelet   earrings   television

Clothing	Electronics	Jewellry
Boots		

Grammar

2- Choose the correct words to complete the conversations:



Batool: I like…………………sunglasses over there. (that / those)
Clerk: which…………………? (one / ones)
Batool: The small brown………….. (one / ones)
Clerk:…………………..$199. (It's / They're)
Batool: Oh, they're expensive!

Speaking

3- Make comparisons using the words given. Add *than* if necessary.

{1.}

A: These cotton gloves are nice.
B: Yes, but the leather ones are nicer. (nice)
A: They're also……………. (expensive)

{2.}



A: Those silk dresses look…………………..……. the wool ones. (attractive)

B: Yes, but the wool ones are……………. ……….(warm)

{3.}



A: Look at this silver ring! It's nice. And it's …………………..that gold ring. (cheap)

B: But it's ………….. the gold one. (small)

A: Well, the gold one is…………… the silver one. (big). But look at the price tag. One thousand dollars is a lot of money!

Reading and Writing

Great kitchen gadgets!



1____________ 2____________

4- Read these ads. Match the pictures and descriptions.

a.

Warning! This knife is very, very sharp! And it stays sharp forever because it's made of ceramic that is hard like a diamond! What can it do? It can cut anything and everything. Only $34.49!

b.

Thirsty? Need to make your own fresh juice? You need a juicer. In seconds, it can blend fruits and vegetables into juice. In no time, you can prepare healthy juice drinks from apples, carrots, and other favourite foods. $85

-Write True or False. (√)

	False	True
1. The knife is made of diamond.		
2. The knife can cut anything and everything		

3. The juicer can make fruit pies.
4. The juicer can make your own fresh juice

Assignment:

Answer these questions. Give your own information.



e.g: Which sunglasses do you prefer, the black ones or the white ones?

I prefer the black ones. .

a. Which ones do you like more, the high-tops or the sandals?

______________________________ .

b. Which one do you prefer, the laptop computer or the desktop computer?

______________________________ .

c. Which necklace do you like better, the silver one or the gold one? ______________________________ .

Lesson 5

الأهداف
✓ أن يراجع الطالب دروس الوحدة الخامسة

Revision / Unit Five

An Islamic Story

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in list A with their meaning in list B

A	B
a. vanish	1. wronged
b. messenger of Allah	2. disappear
c. give	3. prophet
d. wanted to know	4. offer
e. mistaken	5. wondered

Reading

2- Read these sentences and put the events in the correct order:

1- Emad Al-Din showed up and heard what Abdul Hakeem said. Emad Al-Din said, "Don't rush in passing the judgement".

2- Uthman said, "My brother has ninety nine acres, but I have only one acre and he demands to annex mine to his.

3- Uthman went to Shaykh Abdul Hakeem's house.

4- Sa'd and Uthman were brothers.

5- Emad Al-Din asked Shaykh Abdul Hakeem not to rush in his judgment.

6- Sheik Abdul Hakeem was silent for a while and said, "Your brother is unjust to you".

Speaking and writing

3- The students discuss the moral lesson of the story

Assignment:

Write no more than 50 words about the story.

Listening

Unit 1 / Lesson 3

Listen and complete Ali and Sami's conversation using (was, were, wasn't, weren't)

a. Were you at Waleed's wedding party last Thursday?

b. Yes, I was

a. Was it good?

b. Well, it was Okay.

a. Were there many people at the wedding?

b. No, there weren't.

a. Was my cousin, Ahmad there?

b. No, he wasn't. And where was he?

a. He was at Yoosuf's wedding party. It was brilliant.

Unit 1 / Lesson 5

Listen and complete their conversation between Ali and Ahmed.

Ali: Assalamu Alaykum.

Ahmad: Waalaykum Assalam.

Ali: Did you have a good Friday?

Ahmad: Yes, I did thanks.

Ali: What did you do yesterday?

Ahmad: Well, I got up early and prayed Al-Fajr in Bakr's Masjid.

Ali: You got up early on Friday?

Ahmad: Well, Yes, it was such a lovely day.

Ali: And where did you pray Friday prayer?

Ahmad: In Uthman's Masjid in the city centre.

Ali: Where did you have your lunch?

Ahmad: I had my lunch with some friends in a café.

Ali: On, great! Did you go out in the evening?

Ahmad: No, I didn't.

Ali: What did you do?

Ahmad: I read a book about the Prophet's life?

Ali: Did you enjoy it?

Ahmad: of course, I did.

Unit 3/ Lesson 1

Faatimah: You're a nurse now, aren't you?

Sarah: That's right.

Faatimah: What's it like?

Sarah: Well, I enjoy it very much.

Faatimah: But don't you have to work long hours, and look after people in pain?

Sarah: That's true. I like helping people.

Faatimah: How do you feel when you see someone ill or in pain?

Sarah: I really feel happy when I help a person in need.

Faatimah: It's clear that you love what you're doing.

Unit 4/ Lesson 1

Listen and complete the dialogue between a customer and a shop assistant.

It's really pretty.

Shop assistant: Can I help you?
Customer: Yes, thank you. How much are <u>these</u> gloves?
Shop assistant: The <u>grey ones</u>? They're $18.
Customer: Oh, that's not bad. Do they come <u>in black</u>?
Shop assistant: No, sorry, just <u>grey.</u>
Customer: Okay. How much is <u>that</u> scarf?
Shop assistant: Which <u>one</u>? The <u>blue</u> and <u>orange</u> <u>one</u>?
Customer: No, the <u>yellow one</u>.
Shop assistant: Let's see…. It's $ <u>24.95.</u>
Customer: It's really <u>pretty</u>. I'll take it.

Listen and complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

{1}

A: Excuse me. How much are *those* trousers?

B: Which ones? Do you mean the dark blue ones?

A: No, the light blue ones.

B: Oh, they are$ 59.95

A:Wow! That's expensive!

{2}

A: How much is that backpack?

B: Which one?

A: The red one.

B: it's $36.99. But this green one is only $22.25.

A: That's not bad. Can I see it, please?

Unit 4 /Lesson 3

Listen and complete the dialogue.

Yoosuf: These wool sweaters are really nice. Which one do you like better?

Younis: Let's see. I like the green one more.

Yoosuf: The green one? Why?

Younis: It looks warmer.

Yoosuf: that's true, but I think I prefer the blue one. It's more attractive than the green one.

Younis: Hmm. There's no price tag.

Yoosuf: Excuse me. How much is this sweater?

Shop assistant: It's $29. Would you like to try it on?

Yoosuf: Uh, no. That's Okay. But thanks anyway.

Shop assistant: You're welcome.

Grammar Summary

Unit 1

Lesson 1

Past simple

1. The normal rule is to add –ed

worked   started

-If the verb ends in –ed, add -d.

lived   loved

2. If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant, double the last consonant.

stopped   planned

3. Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change to – ied.
studied   carried

affirmative statements (irregular verbs)
Irregular past simple verbs have different and unpredictable forms. They need to be learnt individually.

run → ran, fly → flew , go → went.

Irregular verbs
Many common verbs are irregular. See the list below.

Present →	Past
am/ is /are	was/were
go	went
come	came
have	had
make	made
see	saw
buy	bought
say	said
find	found
do	did

Lesson 2

Past Simple

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I lived in Mosul when I was six.

She started work when she was eight.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Positive

I He / She / It We / You / The	moved went	to ar-Raqqah in 2014

Negative

We use didn't +infinitive (without to) in all persons.

I / We / You / They He / She / It	didn't	move go	to arAraqqah

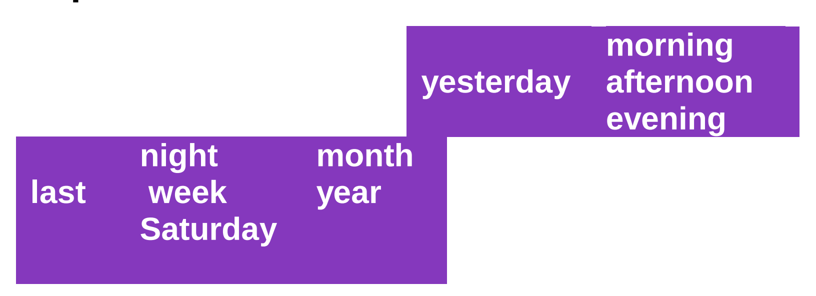
Yes / No questions

Did	you she they etc.	like enjoy	the film? the party?

Shorts answers
No, I didn't
No, we didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, they didn't

There is list of irregular verbs on the inside back cover.

Time expressions



Lesson 3

was / were is the past of am / is / are

Positive

I	was	in sham yesterday.
He / She / It		at the Ishaa' prayer last night.
We / You / They	were	

Negative

I	wasn't	at school yesterday .
He /She /It		at the football match last night.
We/ You/ They	weren't	

Question

Where	was	I ?
		he /she / it ?
	were	We
		you ?
		they

Yes / No questions

Was	he / she	at work ?
were	you / they	at home?

Short answers

No, he wasn't
Yes, she was.
Yes, I was.
Yes, we were.
No, they weren't.
I was born in Mosul in 1996.
Not: ~~I am born~~ in 1980.

Where	was	She / he	born?
	were	You / they	

Unit Two

Lesson 1

Past simple / "wh-"questions

We use did+ infinitive (without to) in all persons.

When Where	did	I you/ we / they he/ she / it	go?

Lesson 2 Some and any

1. We use *some* in positive sentences.

I'd like There's We have	some	kebab. cheese. books.

2. We use *any* in questions.

Is there Do you have Are there	any	kebab? money? people?

3. We use *any* in negatives.

There isn't We don't have There aren't	any	bread. friends. books

4. We use *some* when we offer things or ask for things.

Would you like Can I have	some	lemonade juice? coffee?

Pronouns & adverbs

someone , something , somewhere , anyone, anything , anywhere , no one , nothing nowhere , everyone , everything , everywhere.

Someone, something, somewhere, anyone, anything, anywhere, no one, nothing, nowhere, everyone, everything and everywhere *are called pronouns and adverbs.*

-We use someone, something, somewhere in affirmative sentences.

Examples:

I don't understand my homework. I need someone to help me.

The keys are somewhere in my bedroom.

Do you have a pen? I need something to write with.

- We use anyone, anything, anywhere in questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

I can't see anyone!

Is there anything to eat?

She never goes anywhere without her hat.

-No one, nothing, and nowhere, have a negative meaning; we do not use negation if they appear in a sentence:

Examples:

No one likes it.

There's nothing left.

She said nothing. = She didn't say anything.

-We use the pronouns with singular verbs:

Examples:

Everyone is in the garden.

There is no one in the house.

Lesson 3

Past Continuous

Form

(was/were + v+ ing)

-Affirmative

I/ He / She / It } was → watching IS DVDs

You / We / They } were → watching IS DVDs

-Negative

I / He / She / It wasn't (was not) } washing the clothes.

You / We / They weren't (were not) } washing the clothes.

-Yes / No questions

Was / Wasn't I/ he/ she/ it } walking in the right direction?

Were / Weren't you/ we/ they } walking in the right direction?

- "Wh-"questions

What / Where was } I/ he

wasn't } she /it

When / Why were } + you / we + base form + - ing ?

Who / How weren't } they

How long

-Short answers

Yes I/ he / she / it was. No, I / he / she / it wasn't.

Yes, you/ we / they were. No, you / we / they weren't.

Unit Three

Lesson 1

have got

Affirmative	Questions
I have got an idea.	Have you got an e-mail address?
He has got two classes this afternoon.	Has he got any money?

Negative	Short answers
I haven't got all day!	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
She hasn't got any money.	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't

Have got is an unusual two-word verb formed like a perfect tense.

The "got" part never changes, but the *"have"* part changes to match the person (You

have… She has… etc.) and time (We have got… We had got… We will have got…

etc). We don't use *have got* in the progressive (-ing) form.

We normally abbreviate the *have* to 've or 's *.*

Lesson 2

Reflexive pronouns

Form

I did the washing up myself.

Make yourself comfortable.

He repaired the window himself.

My brother did all the paperwork himself.

She locked herself in.

The door opens by itself.

We'll do it ourselves.

Help yourselves to more fruit.

I hope the children behave themselves.

Reflexive pronouns can be used when the subject and the object of sentences are the same or to emphasize the subject e.g. *We ate all the cake ourselves.*

Lesson 3

Present Perfect

1. The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened some time before now.

She travelled to most parts of the world.
Have you ever been in a car accident?

Positive and Negative

I You We They	Have	(not)	been to the market.
He She It	has		

I've been = I have been
You've been = you have been
We've been = We have been
They've been = They have been

He's been = he has been
She's been = She has been
It's been = It has ben

been and gone

She's gone to Makkah. (= she's there now)
She's been to Makkah. (= now she has returned)

Question

Where	have	I /you / we / they	been?
	has	he / she / it	

Yes / No questions.

Have you ever been to ash-Ashaam?

Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

ever and never

We use *ever* in questions and *never* in negative sentences
Have you *ever* been to restaurant?
I've never been to restaurant.

yet, already and just

We use *just* and *already* in positive sentences. We use *yet* in questions and negative sentences.
Have you done your homework yet?
I haven't done it yet. (but I'm going to)

Lesson 1

Demonstratives; this, that, these, those, one, ones

We use this/ that/ these/ those when we point at something.

- **We use this (singular) and these (plural) for people and things that are near us:**
  - **-Look at this mobile phone. (the mobile phone near me)**
  - **- Do you like these T-shirts? (I am wearing/ touching the T-shirts)**
- **We use that (singular) and those (plural) for people and things that are not so near us:**
  - **-That fighter is my brother. (I am pointing at the fighter)**
  - **-Those posters are great. (the posters are on the opposite wall)**
- **Use one to replace a singular noun:**
  - **- I like the red car. → I like the red one.**
  - **- Use ones to replace plural nouns:**
  - **-I like the green bags. → I like the green ones.**

Lesson 2

much

- **We use "much" with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences**
  - **-How much money do you offer for charity?**
  - **-You haven't got much coffee in your cup.**

Lesson 3

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

-Which trousers do you prefer, the cotton ones or the wool ones?

-I prefer the wool ones. They are more attractive than the cotton ones.

- **To compare people or things we use a comparative form of the adjective.**
  - **-taller more attractive better**

- **With adjectives of one or two syllables, add –er to form the comparative:**
- **-cheap cheaper / nice nicer / pretty prettier / big bigger**
- **With adjectives of three or more syllables, use more+adjective to form the comparative: expensive more expensive**
- **With irregular adjectives no rules are used**

Form

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	cheap old	cheaper older	the cheapest the oldest
one syllable ending in -e	nice large	nicer larger	the nicest the largest
one syllable with a short vowel +one consonant	fat hot	fatter hotter	the fattest the hottest
two or more syllables	attractive comfortable	more attractive more comfortable	the most attractive the most comfortable
Irregular	good bad	better worse	the best the worst


تمت بحمد الله